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THOUGHTS *on a* NEWSPAPER.

IT has been obſerved that there is not ſo inconſiſtent, ſo incoherent, ſo heterogeneous, although ſo uſeful and agreeable a thing as a public newſpaper; the very ludicrous cantraſt in advertiſments, the contradictory ſubſtance of foreign and domeſtic paragraphs, the oppoſite opinions and obſervations of contending eſſayiſts, with premature deaths, ſpurious marriages, births, bankruptcies, &c. form a fund of entertainment for a world, of which it is in itſelf no bad epitome.

Abſtracted from politics, the general tenor of our domeſtic information is not a little curious; whether it ariſes from accident or deſign I know not, but I have frequently ſeen after a paragraph reciting the elegance of an entertainment, a commiſſion of bankruptcy has immediately followed; after a city feaſt I have ſeen a melancholy account of the ſudden death of an Alderman, by an apoplectic fit; after an advertiſement of the art of fencing taught by Monſieur Longſword, the circumſtances of a duel have followed, wherein one of the combatants have been run through the body; after a marriage, a divorce; and thus have I ſeen theſe paragraphs naturally follow, in the ſame uniform order in a newſpaper, as their conſequences do in real life.

Our curioſity may be extended by obſerving the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different perſons. Thus a marriage will mortify the breaſt of an old maid, hurt the pride of a young one, while it gives conſolation to many a poor dejected huſband, who reads that another has fallen into his ſituation. A death, if it is a wife, will make huſbands envy the widower: Wives and widows pity the deceaſed, and, hurt at the huſband's good fortune, exclaim againſt the monſter for not ſhewing a proper degree of ſorrow on the occaſion; while one of them, perhaps, marries him in a month after. Indeed all the paſſions incident to the human frame are elated and put in motion by a newſpaper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries as well as the neceſſaries of life. Politics are now the roaſt beef of the times, and a diſh equally ſumptuous to the king and the cobbler; poetry is plumb pudding, and palatable only to the lovers of the muſe; there are others that act as vegetables to complete the courſe; while our mails from France and Spain ſerve up nothing but kickſhaws and fricaſſees.

It is a caricature, happily calculated to hit the ordinary and unbounded prejudices of ſociety. One perſon's affections lie in the price of ſtock, and the arrival of our Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets; another in a dreadful battle, either by ſea or land, in which he ſolaces himſelf that he can read the account free from its dangers; a third places his delight in a curious anecdote; a fourth in a tale of ſcandal; a fifth in horſe races; a ſixth in theatrical intelligence; and a ſeventh in a poet's corner. Thus is a newſpaper a magazine, or toy-ſhop, where every one has his hobby-horſe; and thus all capacities and deſcriptions are periodically furniſhed with inſtruction, amuſement, and information.

UTRECHT, Auguſt 18.

TO-DAY this whole city has been in confuſion, owing to a report in the morning, that a body of troops were on their march hither, and at no great diſtance. Several of the citizens aſcended the Dom tower, to ſee whether they could diſcover the troops; but when the poſt came away, in the evening, nothing had occurred. The committee of citizens have, by public advertiſement in the Gazette of this city, requeſted, in the moſt friendly and ſerious manner, all the free armed corps of the Republic, eſpecially thoſe of Guelders, Overyſſel, and Holland, and of the towns neareſt this generality, to give them the earlieſt information of any orders for the march of the whole, or any part of their garriſons, without the place of their deſtination, being known; as alſo to inform them what number the detachment conſiſts of, together with the names of the commanding and other officers, and to adviſe them every hour of what paſſes, and that in caſe of a forced march, they may be immediately appriſed of it, ſo as to be able to take ſuch meaſures in time, as they may think neceſſary for their defence againſt any treaſonable violence, tending to oppreſs the citizens and deſtroy their privileges. In the mean time we hear, that his Serene Highneſs has wrote the following letter, dated Auguſt 14, to the Deputies of the States of this Province.

"*Noble and mighty Lords, our particular good friends,*

"Having attentively conſidered the wiſh, expreſſed by your Lordſhips, that a regiment, and if poſſible one of the diviſions of Utrecht, ſhould be ſent to Amersfort; we, however, unwilling to employ the arms of the ſtate againſt its good inhabitants, duly conſidering that no other means ſeem to be left of putting a ſtop to the anarchy and confuſion now reigning at Amersfort, have at the requeſt of your Lordſhips, given orders for a detachment of eighty men of Major-General Vander Hoop's regiment of cavalry, and the ſecond battalion of the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt's regiment of infantry, to march from Nimuegen to Amersfort, and have given the command of it to General Vander Hoop. They will march from Nimuegen the 16th, towards Ede on Weluwe, and arrive at Amersfort the next day.

"We flatter ourſelves your Lordſhips will take the neceſſary ſteps that the above troops may be properly quartered, and at the ſame time ſtrenuouſly recommend to your Lordſhips not to employ the troops againſt the inhabitants, but in caſe of abſolute neceſſity, and when every other means ſhall be found ineffectual to maintain the peace, and ſupport the authority of the magiſtrates. We ſincerely hope that it may pleaſe God to prevent all miſchief, and that every thing might be peaceably adjuſted.

"We are, &c."

LONDON, Auguſt 16.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkſhire, Auguſt 10.

"Mr. Joſeph Binns, of this town, whoſe natural genius for ſciences, aſſiſted by years of intenſe ſtudy and application, has diſcovered a certain method in the ſteerage of balloons, which will aſtoniſh the ſcientific part of the world.

"Yeſterday the 9th inſtant, this gentleman, accompanied by Meſſrs. Newmarch and Frobiſher, of the ſame place, eminent for their mathematical knowledge and calculations, aſcended from the Beacon-Hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleaſure of ſome thouſands of ſpectators, aſſembled on this occaſion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction, againſt the wind.

"This philoſophical phænomenon aſcertains the ſteerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulſion; and from the ſame machinery, Mr. Binns can ſupply the exhauſted gaz, and raiſe it higher and lower at pleaſure."

Auguſt 17. They write from Vienna, of the 2d inſtant, that vaſt quantities of artillery and martial ſtores continue to be delivered from the Imperial magazines in that city, and ſent down the Danube to the fortreſſes which are on the frontiers of the Turkiſh provinces, where the garriſons are all augmented, in particular the towns of Helſintche Zouchte and Donetgtchle are full of troops ready to file off upon the ſhorteſt notice. Theſe advices conclude in ſaying this looks like war, but the two Imperial courts underſtand each other.

Auguſt 20. One of the principal reaſons which broke off the commercial arrangements, that had for ſome time been ſettling at Paris, between Great-Britain and France, was reſpecting the produce of the French Weſt-India iſlands being admitted into the Britiſh dominions on a ſmall duty. This our miniſter ſaw directly into the impropriety of, as it muſt have materially injured the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; it being a fact, from the low price of their lands, &c. that the French would be enabled to underſell us in the articles of rum, ſugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and drugs. America has made a demand of the ſame nature, which under proper reſtrictions (intended to prevent the ſmuggling any articles not profeſſedly the growth and manufacture of North-America) has been offered to be complied with.

A merchant in the city has received a letter from Amſterdam, which ſays, that their trade to Spain is for the preſent almoſt at a ſtand, on account of the number of Barbary armed veſſels cruiſing in the Mediterranean. They have received advice that the laſt two ſhips which ſailed from thence are both taken and carried into Algiers. The crews were not ſent up to the country, but employed immediately to work on ſome new fortifications erecting at the mouth of the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Verſailles, Auguſt 3.

"The confederation under the auſpices of the court of Berlin gains ſtrength every day, and puts on a ſerious appearance. The light in which the Emperor ſees this league, renders it an object more worthy of attention. His ſentiments on that ſubject are clearly expreſſed in a letter written by Count Kaunitz, June 11, to the Emperor's miniſters at the different courts in the empire.

"The following is a tranſlation of that intereſting letter.

Vienna, June 11, 1785.

"My letter of the 13th of April informed you of the ſteps taken by the court of Pruſſia, which, under the moſt odious pretences, is uſing every endeavour to form a league with the greater part of the States of the empire, in which, though his Imperial Majeſty be not directly mentioned, it is evidently aimed at him.

"The ſame letter contains our reaſons which at firſt induced us to conſider it as impoſſible that thoſe meaſures could be countenanced any where.

"To our great ſurpriſe, however, the contrary has happened, and repeated accounts have poſſitively confirmed to us, that ſeveral of the principal States in the empire have voluntarily declared their determination to accede to the confederation propoſed at Berlin.

"But to convince thoſe States by *facts*, and not merely by words, not only how foreign to his Imperial Majeſty's intentions the deſigns ſo imprudently aſſigned to him are, but alſo how much he intereſts himſelf in the ſupport of the empire, as by law eſtabliſhed in every light; his Majeſty himſelf invites thoſe States which may apprehend the execution of the pretended projects or any other inimical deſigns whatever, which they may think it neceſſary to guard againſt: His Majeſty, I ſay, invites them to form immediately in the ſtricteſt manner, with himſelf, as head of the empire, a ſolemn confederation, in which he hereby declares himſelf ready to engage with them.

"His Majeſty cannot give a more unequivocal proof of his real ſentiments, and deſire to maintain the legal conſtitution of Germany: It therefore cannot be doubted, that thoſe States, who, notwithſtanding this declaration ſhould, contrary to every expectation, enter into a foreign league, muſt, in the opinion of every unbiaſſed perſon, appear to be actuated by motives widely different from thoſe which they openly profeſs.

u will be pleaſed inſtantaneouſly to commu-
he anſwers you may receive to this declara-
hich I charge you to make in his Majeſty's

tract of a letter from Leghorn, July 21.
e juſt now learn of a remarkable convulſion
tate of Venice. The Doge has been ſeized
lace; ſeveral members of the lower ſenators
ned, and all at the inſtigation of the ſpiritual
Such a ſhock has not viſited that Republic
ſcore years, and it is difficult to ſay how it
l."

ract of a letter from Utrecht, Auguſt 7.
e are in hopes that harmony will be reſtored
the people and magiſtrates. This deſirable
ill be the reſult of the zeal of the ſix regents
re nominated at the meeting at Amſterdam,
il on our magiſtrates to endeavour to regain
idence of their fellow-citizens.
a liſt lately publiſhed, it appears, that the
this Republic conſiſts of ſixty-four ſhips, ex-
f the ſix now fitting out; and the number of
ws amount to 11,520 men."

of a letter from on board his Catholic Majeſ-
ip of war, St. Ildephonſo, Vice-Admiral
Joſeph Maſſaredo.
e commiſſion, or buſineſs (as we ſuppoſed)
e left Carthagena with the St. Ildephonſo,
Nepomuceno, and frigates Santa Brigida,
a Caſilda, was reducted to try the ſailing of
ſhip of 74 guns, St. Ildephonſo. Notwith-
we met with continual Levant winds, we
ſe on the wind, out-ſailing all the ſquadron,
he 12th of laſt month we got in ſight of Al-
ſeven in the evening, very contrary to our
ons. We preſented ourſelves before the
iſting a flag of truce, but it being late, we
t ſurpriſed that no anſwer was given to our
The next morning we repeated the ſame,
mid-day a boat came from the city, bring-
oor of rank, and the French Conſul, and
anding we were under ſail, they remained
n board, when our Admiral had a confe-
out peace, and agreed he would anchor in
next day. On their going on ſhore, we
em with ſeven guns. The 14th we an-
ith the ſquadron at ſome diſtance from the
noon a Mooriſh Envoy with the French
diſh Conſuls came on board. We got un-
approach near the city, and anchored in
ur fathom water, about a long gun-ſhot
Mole, and at three o'clock they went on
companied by the Admiral. On the 16th
ening, there came on board a Turk, with a
n Ignacio Alava, a Spaniſh Commiſſary at
adviſing that the preliminaries were ſigned
efore with the Regency, on reſult of which
yed the flag of peace, firing a gun to give
the ſquadron. The 17th our Admiral re-
n board, and the Dey ſaluted us with 21
anſwered with an equal number. The
n-riſe, we adorned all the boats of the ſqua-
elebration of the peace, making a triple
of 21 guns, with three cheers of God ſave
which was anſwered by the garriſon with
The 19th at two o'clock in the morning,
d brig Atocha ſailed with deſpatches to
r the court, and at the ſame time came on
t large boats with all kinds of live ſtock,
, and all ſorts of refreſhment for the ſqua-
return the Conductor was ſaluted with five
e 21ſt at ſeven in the morning came to an
om Toulon, the Minerva French frigate,
ned to carry off the French ſubjects which
captured by the Algerines on board neu-
.—On the 26th the Admiral and his offi-
on ſhore to take leave of the Dey, on
n they were ſaluted with 21 guns, which
ned. As ſoon as the Admiral received
hes from on ſhore, we weighed anchor on
f Spain, having previouſly deſpatched the
lda to the Captain-General at Mahon, to
e armament in port, from acting againſt
of Algiers. The latter have nine arm-
from 22 to 36 guns, which ſailed for the
6th of July, beſides ſeveral ſmaller ones.
been prevented from going out to make
gainſt the powers at war with them until
They have alſo 75 gun and mortar boats,
armed with a braſs twenty-four pounder,
ppoſed the expedition at Mahon was in-
ainſt them as before.
Joſeph Maſſaredo and his ſquadron has
ing on the two coaſts, and this day, the
to anchor in the Bay of Alicant, bring-
fication of the treaties to our Sovereign.
veſſel bound to the Weſt-Indies was in-
n her way down the Straits and the crew
ir boat; but ſhe was reſtored to the Spa-
ral, who manned her with ſome of his
d brought her from Algiers to the Bay of
he Captain was ſeverely puniſhed for go-
e Spaniſh ſhip, and frightening the crew,
ignorant that a treaty of peace was then
On the 25th of this month came to anchor
, a ſmall Algerine corſair, who, after be-

ing furniſhed with oars and other neceſſaries, which ſhe had been obliged to throw overboard in a violent ſquall of wind, ſailed out of the bay, and the next morning captured three Neapolitan veſſels, two of them laden with ſhip-timber and hemp, for the arſenal at Carthagena, the crews of which abandoned their veſſels, and fled to ſhore in their boats. We fear almoſt every ſhip that comes within the Straits will be viſited and plundered.—We have three veſſels under forty days quarantine; thoſe of Naples, Portugal and Genoa muſt ſuffer ſeverely; in courſe the Algerines will declare war againſt ſome Northern powers to keep their cruilers fully employed."

Extract of a letter from Nantucket, March 16.

"The iſland of Nantucket, has held two town-meetings on the ſubject of independence, and has adjourned unto the firſt of April next, to prepare a memorial to be preſented to the government and council at Boſton, ſetting forth their inability of paying their taxes, and the daily depreciation of the iſland, and likewiſe to requeſt a ſeparation from their government, to enable them to make a contract with England, to carry on the whale fiſhery free from duty. I doubt not it will be granted; becauſe they are unable to pay their taxes by reaſon of the duty on oil, and the rapid depopulation of monied men; becauſe the whale fiſhery will be carried into Nova-Scotia, and the iſland left deſolate. The advantages ſet forth are, that it will employ at leaſt one hundred ſquare rigged veſſels from this ſtate, and give every man a chance of adventuring under the cloak of Nantucket property. It will employ hundreds of men from the United States, and thouſands within. It will bring in an annual profit into this State from their produce, double or treble the amount of their preſent tax—will make a fund for remittance, and check the growth and intereſt of Nova-Scotia.—William Rotch ſails for England in May, who is to be an embaſſy to lay the matter before the King and Parliament (provided it ſucceeds at the court of Boſton.) As this matter is important to your province, I have given you the earlieſt notice: You may take the meaſures accordingly."

An Engliſhman, who has the welfare both of his native and of its Siſter Iſland entirely at heart, aſks the following queſtions, leaving their own underſtandings to ſuggeſt anſwers.

CAN Ireland preſerve her freedom, unconnected with Great-Britain?

Can Ireland raiſe and ſupport a naval force to protect her own commerce, in caſe ſhe ſeparates herſelf from Great-Britain?

Can the happineſs and the general proſperity of Ireland be by any means rendered ſecure, without a full concord with the Siſter Iſland?

Are not the emiſſaries of our perfidious neighbours exciting the utmoſt artifice; and is not their gold employed to foment diſcord, and to ſeparate the Siſter Kingdom?

Do they not conſider ſuch an event as the only circumſtance by which they can hope to ſubdue, or at leaſt to deſtroy the commerce of both?

Are they not augmenting their forces by ſea and land, in order to fall upon us with redoubled vigor?

Can any thing be more deſirable to the enemies of Britain and Ireland than ſeparation?

Can any real friend of either kingdom think on ſuch an event without horror?

Will either iſland be ſo infatuated as to be enſnared by the enemies of both?

Is it not in the higheſt degree their intereſts to throw off every prejudice, and diveſt themſelves of all paſſion?

Having done ſo, will they not ſee that firm union is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve them from the projected attacks of artful and powerful enemies, who are watching every opportunity to deceive, and, if poſſible, to ſubjugate them both?

Do not theſe queſtions deſerve the moſt ſerious conſideration?

September 6.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, dated June 20, 1785.

"The Sublime Porte continues to ſignalize the moſt general and moſt complete revolution that ever took place in the Ottoman Empire, by bloody executions, baniſhments, and exiles. Although the people are in ſome meaſure accuſtomed to the barbarous ſight exhibited to them from that time on the gates of the Seraglio, that ſpectacle has nevertheleſs made ſuch an impreſſion on their minds, as borders upon diſcontent. The depoſition of Ibraham Effendi, newly raiſed to the dignity of Mufti, and now baniſhed to his country-houſe, has been followed by that of the Teſterdar Faizi-Iſmael. The former, to whom the Grand Seignior has given for ſucceſſor Arabzade Attulah Effendi, is reproached with having been the cauſe of the late Grand Vizier's misfortune, and the Baſhaw of Belgrade, Soleiman Effendi, has been appointed Teſterdar in the room of Faizi-Iſmael. In theſe delicate circumſtances the Baſhaw, who enjoys all the confidence of the Sultan, has not left the city; he ſtays moſtly at Oſtokoi, a houſe near the caſtle, lately occupied by his Highneſs."

SALEM, October 18.

We are deſired to inſert (as worthy of public notice) an account of two operations in ſurgery, viz. On the 15th of June laſt, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Stoddard, of Scituate, a woman in her 73d year, had her leg amputated, by Dr. Thomas Thaxter, of Hingham, for a cancerous excreſcence, which weighed two pounds and ſeven ounces—Though it was of ſeventeen years growth, had become ulcerous, and the woman much emaciated, it is now healed, and ſhe very well for one other years.—About two years ſince, in July, Dr. Thaxter extirpated, from the breaſt of a Mrs. Turner, a like excreſcence, which weighed 17 ounces, and which, it was judged, would have opened in three weeks. She entirely recovered, though more than 70 years of age.

BOSTON, October 20.

While *our people* are complaining of the ſcarcity of money and of their high taxes, let them attend to the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Great-Britain, whoſe eldeſt ſon, an officer in the Britiſh army, was killed at the time General Howe forced his way into Philadelphia; which letter was received on Saturday night laſt, and came by the laſt Britiſh Packet to New-York. After reading this extract let any of us ſay, which is the country that is now ſuffering the moſt? And, upon reflection, we ſhall find we have reaſon to bleſs God that *our* lot is caſt in this goodly land. The letter is dated the 23d of July laſt.

"The oldeſt men living do not remember ſuch a dry ſeaſon; few have been able to cut a tenth part of their uſual quantity of hay: The corn, however, is in general fine, particularly the wheat and barley. I am afraid the *tenants* will be ruined, and of courſe the *landlords* alſo; for as there is no graſs, nobody will buy *cattle*. Money is become very ſcarce, and taxes are as high as plenty. I am obliged to pay for the liberty of uſing a four wheeled carriage, an annual duty or tax to Government of above 10l. viz. 7l. a year for the carriage only, 2l. 5. for the driver or poſtillion, and a guinea a year for uſing two horſes. Indeed *our taxes* are ſo heavy that people of *middling fortune* muſt continually experience great difficulties. The *American war* hath ruined *England*. You ſhould think yourſelf happy in living under another Government."

NEW-YORK, October 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 29.

"The people of Jamaica are making ſtrong puſhes to have the liberty of being ſupplied from the United States, on the aſſertion that the diſtance of your country, and the infancy of the new ſettlements render them unable to ſupply their wants. I underſtand the demand was at firſt general, but lately they have qualified it to proviſions and live ſtock, in veſſels of particular dimenſions, and carrying only ſo many men, which would prevent the effects of ſmuggling, &c. but this lies yet dormant and unnoticed. I wonder much that ſome with you, do not exert themſelves in oppoſition to theſe men, and exert their utmoſt endeavours to ſecure the excluſive advantage of ſupplying the Weſt-India iſlands, without which I do not ſee how you are to ſucceed or flouriſh. You will receive, with this, a printed pamphlet, which has been diſtributed to both houſes of Parliament, by which you will obſerve the temper and pretenſions of the people of Jamaica, are not much different from thoſe of the colonies before the war. It may furniſh you with ground to urge the moſt reſpectable perſons among you at leaſt, to uſe the ſame endeavours to exiſt, as the Weſt-India iſlands are to eaſe themſelves and ſuit their convenience."

By the pamphlet alluded to in the above extract (which is taken from the Nova-Scotia Packet of the 21ſt ult.) we find that a very reſpectable part of Jamaica are in favor of the American trade, by the very ardent and unremitting addreſſes and petitions to government for a repeal, or at leaſt a reviſal of the navigation act, ſo far as it reſpects the Weſt-India iſlands, ſetting forth their opinion of the incapacity of the *Royal Refugee woods*, of ſupplying them, &c. Government, it ſeems, has not, nor will it in any manner grant their requeſts.

It is, and ought to be, one of the firſt ſtudies of a *Prime Miniſter*, or of *government in general*, of every independent nation, to create and to circulate PREJUDICES againſt all nations that are their *ſworn*, or *natural enemies*. The moſt latent ſpark being once introduced it is eſteemed a premier policy gently to fan the fire until the whole conſtituent body becomes impregnated with this venomous principle, and the breaſts of all ranks of men beat high *to arms!* —Then, only *rank* and *file* them and they will *fight like bull-dogs!*

The dulleſt obſerver, let him but travel, and attain to the moſt trifling knowledge of the men and manners of different nations, and he will diſcover this: He will ſee that national prejudice in general is not confined to the *nation* only, but is extended to its *individuals*, to its *manners*, and to *all it produces*.

For an inſtance, let us examine the
exiſt between *France* and *England*:
natural enemy to France, therefore na
dictates that a prejudice be inculcated
of articles of French manufactures wer
as were alſo in France of Engliſh ma
order to encourage their own: This au
prejudice on both ſides, and among
England (it has even become a min
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It was natural for Americans to imb
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but, that is happily no longer the caſ
now our *great friend* and *ally*. We ha
ed many ſtriking and never to be for
philanthropy and nobleneſs in the ever
ed LOUIS XVI. LA FAYETTE, and
patriots and heroes of that nation;
many proofs of heroiſm and magnan
troops when interpoſed in our behalf,
ableneſs of diſpoſition in the Frenc
we have ſeen for ourſelves, that no na
vie them in profound reſearches int
arts and ſciences, ſuch as natural phi
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that their *manufactures* are *ſuperior* to
even of thoſe articles which neceſſity
import (for thoſe who have viſited th
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the preference) and ſhall we, notwi
theſe very forcible conſiderations, pr
incapable of every ſentiment of gratit
volence, by ſuffering theſe *illigitim*
ſtill to exiſt? It is certainly high time
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tures, and prohibit the latter, except
bottoms, for the encouragement of our
and thoſe of our friends; and, taking o
through a true mirror, let us view *Fra*
light, and I doubt not we ſhall prop
her loud invitations and turn our *com*
country, to the detriment of thoſe wh
to ruin us as a *commercial nation*.

Oct. 26. By letters received on Fri
London, we are informed, that the Ki
cil of Great-Britain have exhibited a
commercial amity towards America,
productive of much encouragement to t
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By this order, the produce of the Unit
tinues to be exempted from the foreign
paid by all the other powers that ſend
to England, provided it ſhall be imp
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American colours, are to pay foreig
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vantages which will naturally reſult fro
tion are evident; the exemption from
granted to imports in our own ſhips int
Great-Britain, will be the means of
more extenſive navigation from Am
excluding foreign-built ſhips, failing
can colours, from being our carriers
prompted to extend the ſcale of our
the certainty of profitable employment
advantage.

PHILADELPHIA,

Extract of a letter from Naſhville, da
1785.

"We have enjoyed almoſt an unint
from the Indians this ſummer, the i
moving out of their forts, and ſettl
plantations through the country, ſo
ſhortly that our ſettlements will be in
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provided we do not intrude on their hu
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nent boundaries; the preſent diſpoſit
dians bids fair for that buſineſs to be c
ſucceſs, if not marred by the claſhing
Georgia company, of purchaſing the
Tenaſee, and as it is ſaid, Mr. Martin
commiſſioners, is of that company."

Extract of a letter, dated Sullivan cou
Frankland, Auguſt 20, 178

"Laſt month I ſuppoſe you heard th
pal Chief of the Chicaſas was as high u
Iſland; he ſeems to be a very intellige
ſpirited man; he has a ſurpriſing kno
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American government, and talks ver
our growing power, and the danger his
of having this country wreſted from t

"He is urgent in ſoliciting a tra
Tenaſee, and ſays he will proteſt it fr
dering parties of the Cherokees: A ſm
be made, if it ſucceeds well, it will b

For an inſtance, let us examine the *prejudices* that exiſt between *France* and *England*: England is a natural enemy to France, therefore national policy dictates that a prejudice be inculcated. A number of articles of French manufactures were prohibited, as were alſo in France of Engliſh manufactures, in order to encourage their own: This augmented the prejudice on both ſides, and among the vulgar in England (it has even become a miniſterial idea) French goods of every kind were regarded as *poor trash!*

It was natural for Americans to imbibe the ſame ſentiment while they were ſubject to Great-Britain; but, that is happily no longer the caſe. France is now our *great friend* and *ally*. We have experienced many ſtriking and never to be forgotten acts of philanthropy and nobleneſs in the ever to be revered Louis XVI. La Fayette, and many other patriots and heroes of that nation; we have ſeen many proofs of heroiſm and magnanimity in her troops when interpoſed in our behalf, and an amiableneſs of diſpoſition in the French in general; we have ſeen for ourſelves, that no nation can outvie them in profound reſearches into the polite arts and ſciences, ſuch as natural philoſophy, metaphyſics, mathematics, &c. and finally, we know that their *manufactures* are *ſuperior* to the Engliſh, even of thoſe articles which neceſſity obliges us to import (for thoſe who have viſited the French manufactories, who are judges of goods, give them the preference) and ſhall we, notwithſtanding all theſe very forcible conſiderations, prove ourſelves incapable of every ſentiment of gratitude or benevolence, by ſuffering theſe *illigitimate prejudices* ſtill to exiſt? It is certainly high time that we *turn the ſcale*; let us diveſt ourſelves entirely of all thoſe prepoſſeſſions in favor of *Britain* and her *manufactures*, and prohibit the latter, except in our own bottoms, for the encouragement of our manufactures and thoſe of our friends; and, taking our perſpective through a true mirror, let us view *France* in its fair light, and I doubt not we ſhall properly attend to her loud invitations and turn our *commerce* to that country, to the detriment of thoſe who are ſtriving to ruin us as a *commercial nation*.

Oct. 26. By letters received on Friday laſt from London, we are informed, that the King and Council of Great-Britain have exhibited an inſtance of commercial amity towards America, which will be productive of much encouragement to the ſhip-building, and advantage to the navigation of this country. By this order, the produce of the United-States continues to be exempted from the foreign duties that are paid by all the other powers that ſend their products to England, provided it ſhall be imported in ſhips built and owned in America, and navigated by three-fourths American ſeamen, or in Britiſh ſhips navigated according to law. Veſſels not built in America, although owned by Americans, and under American colours, are to pay foreign duty. The built to be aſcertained by inſpection, and the property and crew by the Captain's affidavit. The advantages which will naturally reſult from this regulation are evident; the exemption from foreign duty, granted to imports in our own ſhips into the ports of Great-Britain, will be the means of promoting a more extenſive navigation from America, and by excluding foreign-built ſhips, ſailing under American colours, from being our carriers, we ſhall be prompted to extend the ſcale of our marine, under the certainty of profitable employment and excluſive advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Naſhville, dated July 21, 1785.

"We have enjoyed almoſt an uninterrupted quiet from the Indians this ſummer, the inhabitants are moving out of their forts, and ſettling on their plantations through the country, ſo that we hope ſhortly that our ſettlements will be in a flouriſhing ſtate.—The Chicaſas profeſs inviolable friendſhip, provided we do not intrude on their hunting ground, which they have deſcribed very minutely. We hear commiſſioners are appointed by Congreſs, to treat with the ſouthern tribes, and eſtabliſh permanent boundaries; the preſent diſpoſition of the Indians bids fair for that buſineſs to be carried on with ſucceſs, if not marred by the claſhing ſcheme of the Georgia company, of purchaſing the great bent of Tenaſee, and as it is ſaid, Mr. Martin, one of the commiſſioners, is of that company."

Extract of a letter, dated Sullivan county, State of Frankland, Auguſt 20, 1785.

"Laſt month I ſuppoſe you heard that the principal Chief of the Chicaſas was as high up as the Great Iſland; he ſeems to be a very intelligent and noble ſpirited man; he has a ſurpriſing knowledge of the cauſe of the late revolution, and the nature of the American government, and talks very feelingly of our growing power, and the danger his people are in of having this country wreſted from them.

"He is urgent in ſoliciting a trade down the Tenaſee, and ſays he will proteſt it from the plundering parties of the Cherokees: A ſmall eſſay will be made, if it ſucceeds well, it will be an inducement for the merchants on James river to embark largely, as it is certain, that the Tenaſee is the nearest and beſt communication between the eaſtern navigation and the Miſſiſſippi. One matter I am doubtful will interrupt our pleaſing proſpect of trade, a private company of gentlemen ſeem to be driving at a project to purchaſe the great bent of Tenaſee, that is to ſay, what may fall out to be ſouth of the claim of North-Carolina; the Chicaſas and Creek Indians are ſaid to be much averſe to this propoſal, but we are told the Georgian Aſſembly countenance it, and the principal men in both North-Carolina and Virginia, are members of the company.

"How unfortunate it is for America, that neither her treaſury can be ſupplied, nor the bulk of her citizens benefited, by the fruits of the labour, and danger of her patriot ſons."

November 1. Captain Robertſon, who arrived at Savannah, in Georgia, on the 15th of September, in a ſloop from New-Providence, informs, that on his paſſage from Baltimore to that iſland, he was chaſed the greateſt part of a day by a brig and a ſloop, which he ſuppoſed were pirates; and at Naſſau he was told, that a yellow ſided ſchooner, with three white men, and two Negroes on board, had ſailed from Abaco, about ſix months ago, on a cruiſe to the continent.

From the London Morning Chronicle dated Aug. 15.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, July 28.

"The firſt of this month a large American ſhip, from Boſton, bound hither with a valuable cargo, was captured by an Algerine corſair, within three leagues of this port, and carried to Algiers. The ſhip and cargo were condemned, and the Captain and crew ſent up the country into ſlavery."

BALTIMORE, November 4.

The Aſſociation of tradeſmen and manufacturers of the town of Boſton, being greatly intereſted in the late act of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for the encouragement of the manufacturers of that State, have voted that they do conſider all perſons who ſhall in any manner counteract, or endeavour to weaken the operation of the act aforeſaid, ENEMIES TO THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST OF THAT STATE.

ALEXANDRIA, November 10.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia to a Gentleman in this Town, dated October 8, 1785.

"Captain Robertſon, in the Brig Ann-Maria from your Port, arrived here on the 22d of Auguſt, and put out to Sea in the dreadful Night of the 24th, when ſhe unfortunately ran foul of a large Sloop, belonging to St. Kitts, that put out alſo from this Road the ſame Night.—Some Time afterwards the Brig's Sails blew looſe and ſhe overſet, when every Soul periſhed, except a Negro Boy who belonged to the Sloop, and had got on board the Brig at the Time they were entangled, who was taken off the Wreck ſome Days afterwards, and from whom we have the above Particulars."

Laſt Monday Evening the Tobacco Warehouſe in this Town, was broke open by ſome Villains, and a large Quantity of looſe Tobacco ſtolen therefrom.

☞ The Gentlemen of Alexandria, who are deſirous to become Subſcribers to the Aſſemblies for the approaching Seaſon, are requeſted to meet at the Coffee-Houſe this Evening at 6 o'Clock, to form Regulations for the ſame.—It is intended that the Aſſemblies commence on Thurſday the 17th Inſtant, at Mr. Wiſes's new Room.—Subſcribers are to enter their names with Mr. George Richards.—Country Gentlemen who wiſh to ſubſcribe, will pleaſe to apply to the Managers.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Molly Beverly, W. Wade, from St. Euſtatia.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Nancy, N. Spooner, for Demarara.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale in the town of Fredericksburg, THREE LOTS (lately encloſed) on which there are a good houſe with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat-houſe, and large ſtable.—They are agreeably ſituated for a private family: For buſineſs none more ſo, as they have a great command of the back trade.—They are ſo ſituated as to admit of diviſions, and will be diſpoſed of as it may be moſt convenient.—He has alſo a ſmall TRACT of LAND, about three miles from the ſaid town, containing between 160 and 200 acres, which he will diſpoſe of likewiſe.—Its ſituation renders it valuable to a reſident in the town, being well watered and wooded, and adapted for farming.—Twelve months credit will be allowed without intereſt, if the money is punctually paid when it becomes due, if not, it is to bear intereſt from the date.—A mortgage of the premiſes, with bond and approved ſecurity, will be required.—The price will be made known by the Subſcriber at Mount-Vernon.—An exchange for land in the County of Fairfax will be prefered.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Nov. 5, 1785.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of WET and DRY GOODS, conſiſting of rum in hogſheads and barrels, ſugars, cloths, linens, calamancoes, coarſe ſtockings, calicoes, hats, womens' ſhoes, a quantity of cordage, and green, hyſon and bohea teas.

And on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, will be ſold, and rented, ſeveral LOTS of GROUND on Queen and Waſhington ſtreets, ſix LOTS on Oronoko and Alfred ſtreets, ſome on Prince-ſtreet, between Water and Union ſtreets, ſome on Fairfax-ſtreet, beautifully ſituated, and a few on Wilkes-ſtreet.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

☞ For private ſale, very low, a chariot, a Negro boy, a dray and two horſes, and a quantity of ſtone.

*** Wanted, a man to drive a dray, to whom good wages will be given.

THE public are hereby moſt reſpectfully informed, that Mr. George M'Candless's well known tavern, in Gay-ſtreet, will be reſigned by him in the courſe of this week, and on Monday the 7th day of November inſtant, will be opened by the Subſcriber, who takes the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting them, as well as the gentlemen, in particular, who uſed that houſe, that he is determined to conduct the ſame in a manner which (he humbly hopes) cannot poſſibly fail of obtaining their approbation. Having been for the laſt four years employed in the buſineſs of the above tavern, induced many of its principal cuſtomers to ſolicit his undertaking it on his own account, which he means to do, and continue the ſame well-provided table and accommodations, in all reſpects, as they were uſed to in that noted houſe.

JAMES STUART.

Baltimore, Nov. 1, 1785.

Juſt imported in the Alexandria, Captain Watkins, from Liverpool, and the Johanna Florentina, Captain Norwood, from Dublin, by

Jeſſe Taylor,

A LARGE aſſortment of Mancheſter goods, Iriſh linens, ſtamped ditto, and cottons, which, with thoſe goods he has on hand, he will ſell on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, tobacco, wheat, flour or flaxſeed.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

TO BE LET,

THE STORE, Cellar and Counting-room, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Randle Mitchell and Son, on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Court-Houſe, it is an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, either in the wholeſale or retail line.—The whole are in good order and may be entered upon immediately.—For terms apply to WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

For Liſbon and back again,

A GOOD veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs of the neweſt cut, that will carry from 4 to 5000 buſhels. Her cargo is ready to be put on board immediately.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

Juſt arrived in the Brigantine Alexandria, John Watkins, Maſter, from Liverpool,

A Quantity of SALT, COALS and DRY-GOODS, which are to be ſold by WILLIAM BUDDICOM, at Mr. Andrew Wales's.—The ſaid veſſel is to be CHARTERED to any port in Europe, but would give a preference to Liverpool, ſhe being fully intended for a conſtant trader to that port.—She is a new Britiſh built veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs of the neweſt cut.—For terms apply to ſaid Buddicom.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1785.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, at Addiſon's Ferry, oppoſite Alexandria,

SEVERAL valuable mares, horſes, fillies and colts, moſt of them blooded, amongſt which are a full blooded mare in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipſe, a colt three years old by the Arabian, one ditto two years old by Col. Loyd's Traveller, one ditto one year old by Union, all out of the above mare; a filly three years old by General Cadwallader's Bajazet, a genteel ſaddle-horſe four years old, and a a pair of well matched carriage horſes; there will be 25 or 30 in all; alſo a chariot with harneſs for four horſes.—Three years credit will be given, bond and ſecurity required, and the intereſt regularly to be paid, or the indulgence to be forfeited.

HENRY ROZER.

Notley-Hall, Nov. 9, 1785.

POETRY.

EPITAPH on a Blackſmith.

"MY ſledge and hammer lie reclin'd,
My bellows too have loſt the wind;
My fire's extinguiſh'd; forge decay'd;
And in the duſt my vice is laid;
My coal is ſpent; my iron gone;
The laſt nail's driven—my work is done."

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet,

A GENERAL aſſortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, bills of exchange or produce; among their aſſortment they have a few pieces of elegant ſhag, which they will diſpoſe of by the piece or pattern.

*** They give the higheſt market price for flour, wheat or corn.

☞ They have an excellent braſs ſtove for ſale.

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

Randle Mitchell and Son,

Have removed their ſtore from Fairfax-ſtreet to King-ſtreet, the ſixth door from the corner of Fairfax-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the alley which leads from King-ſtreet to the Court-Houſe, where they have for ſale, either by wholeſale or retail, at the very loweſt prices, for caſh or country produce,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of moſt kinds of DRY-GOODS, linens, woollens, ſtuffs, cutlery, ironmongery, hoſiery and haberdaſhery ſuitable for the ſeaſon, alſo, rums, ſugars, wines, molaſſes, teas, dying ſtuffs, window-glaſs, ſoap, coffee, pepper, ginger, allſpice, China, queen's, glaſs, and earthen ware, ſaddlery, &c.

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

Wanted immediately,

As a Bar-Keeper,

A Genteel young MAN, who is ſmart, active, and ſober, and who can be well recommended.——To ſuch a one the moſt generous wages will be given by HENRY LYLES.

Alexandria, October 27, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more Years,

A Large and convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with four rooms on the lower floor, with a fire-place to each, and three rooms above: It has alſo an excellent kitchen, and a room adjoining well finiſhed, which was intended for a houſe-keeper or white ſervants, a meat-houſe, dairy and ſtable, a good garden and graſs-lot adjoining, and all well encloſed.——For terms apply to

W. THOMPSON.

Colcheſter, October 22, 1785.

N. B. A good Storehouſe may be likewiſe had by applying to W. T.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituated on Market and King ſtreets in the town of Leeſburg and near the Court-houſe.—The Lot contains 211 feet front on Market-ſtreet, and 105 feet front on King-ſtreet.—The houſe is two ſtories, 40 feet by 30, has two rooms and a parlour on the lower floor, and four lodging rooms on the ſecond floor, with fire-places to each, a kitchen, ſtable and other out-houſes. The ſituation is equal to any in the town of Leeſburg for either a retail ſtore or any kind of buſineſs.—Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may, if not agreeable to take the whole of the Lot, have it divided. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HEREFORD.

Alexandria, November 3, 1785.

THE Subſcriber gives notice, that he will locate Lands on the northweſt ſide of the Ohio River, where the Virginia military claims are to be laid, for one-third of the lands, to be divided according to its quality, and will be at the expence of the chain carriers and markers. He will alſo attend to the ſurveying and ſeeing the ſaid lands clear of diſputes. Any perſon that inclines to employ him may lodge their warrants with Col. Anderſon, with a line directed to me or whoſoever ſuperintends that buſineſs. If their warrants have not been entered with Col. Anderſon, and he not convenient, may direct them to the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, to the care of Mr. Donaldſon in Wincheſter.

He flatters himſelf, that from his extenſive knowledge of the weſtern country and his attention to that buſineſs, it will be in his power to execute every gentleman's buſineſs much to their advantage and ſatisfaction. JOHN HARDIN.

October 10, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

By ROBERT ALLISON,

A few Barrels of choice HERRINGS.

Alexandria, November 2, 1785.

I WILL ſell on low terms, for caſh, produce, or a ſhort credit, the LOT and STORE on Fairfax-ſtreet which I at preſent occupy.——Alſo, a valuable LOT in Dumfries, on which is a large brick HOUSE with other improvements.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, November 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot, ſituated

on Prince-ſtreet, near Capt. Harper's Wharf.—The houſe is new and was intended for a ſtore, and is a moſt excellent ſtand for a retailer.—The lot is 20 feet front and 88 feet back.—For terms apply to

THOMAS TOBIN.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1785.

I have for ſale 2000 acres

of LAND, on Clifty-Creek in Kentucky, within five miles of a ſtation, the quality of which I have certified by ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in that country, who are well acquainted with it.—It has been patented near twelve months.—I will exchange it for Negroes or any ſaleable property.—My terms are ONE DOLLAR per acre.

ALEXANDER SKINNER.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1785.

Waſhington, Butler and Niviſon,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore in Leed's-Town, on Rappahannock River,

A LARGE aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, bills of exchange, country produce, or ſhort credit, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity.

Leed's-Town, October 19, 1785.

George-Town, October 25, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing any bonds of mine which I paſſed to HENRY YOST for a brick houſe he ſold to me in this town laſt ſpring, having underſtood ſince he had made it over to Mr. Ninian Beall Magruder before he ſold it to me, I being determined to pay no more until my title to the houſe is made good by ſaid Yoſt.

ALEXANDER DOYLE.

On Tueſday the 13th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder on the premiſes,

A LEASE for four years of that beautiful and excellent place called Giſborough, lying in Prince-George's County, at the mouth of the Eaſtern-Branch of Potomack, 3 miles from Alexandria, 6 from George-Town and 10 from Bladenſburg, with ten working Negroes for the ſaid term of four years, with ſtock of every kind, and corn and fodder ſufficient for the maintenance of the ſaid Negroes and ſtock for one year. There is about 200 buſhels of wheat ſowed on the land, the ſoil of the firſt quality, either for farming or planting, a good fiſhery, and the greateſt plenty of wild fowl. At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to public ſale, about fifteen Negroes, conſiſting of men, women, children, boys and girls, a waggon and team, ſeveral horſes, amongſt which are ſome valuable mares and colts, one of which is full blooded, 4 years old next ſpring, and upwards of 15 hands high, got by the Arabian. One year's credit will be given for the Leaſe, three months credit for one-third of the purchaſe-money of the Negroes and horſes, and one year for the other two-thirds. Ten per cent. will be deducted for ready-money for the laſt payment, and all kinds of certificates will be taken at their paſſing value.

☞ I have about 8 or 400 barrels of Indian-corn which I will ſell for ready-money only.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

George-Town, October 28, 1785.

RAN away on the 8th inſt. from Gooſe-Creen, JACOB SHEETS, a Dutchman, who is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has ſhort black hair: He had on when he went away, a red great-coat, a blue waiſtcoat, white linen overalls, a pair of black grained ſhoes, with plated ſhoe-buckles, and a new wool hat.—Said Sheets took with him a black Mare, the property of the Subſcriber, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder R, and under the mane with the ſame letter, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail and ſhod all round.——Whoever takes up ſaid Sheets and ſecures him and the Mare, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, or Twelve Dollars for the Mare only, paid by JOHN WIMMER.

Charles-Town, Berkeley County, October 21, 1785.

Ellicott's ALMANACK,

For 1786, to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

One Hundred Negroes are

wanted on hire for the uſe of the Potomack Company, for each of whom there will be an allowance of twenty pounds, Virginia currency, per ann. alſo clothe them, pay their levies and furniſh them with rations, viz. one pound of ſalt pork, one pound and a quarter of ſalt beef, or one pound and a half of freſh beef or mutton and a ſufficiency of bread each day; and alſo a reaſonable quantity of ſpirits when neceſſary.—It is expected the Negroes will be good and able working hands, and that they will come well clothed, or to be ſupplied with what may be deficient, which is to be ſtopped out of the next year's clothing.—Application is to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE in Alexandria, or to Mr. JAMES RUMSEY, the principal ſuperintendant of the work, who are authoriſed to contract for them.

By order of the Board of Preſident and Directors,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

In Fee-Simple,

A VERY valuable LOT, advantageouſly ſituated on Prince-ſtreet—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1785.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the plantation of the Subſcriber oppoſite to Alexandria, on Monday the 28th inſt. if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of Negroes of different ages and ſexes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, horſes, a variety of houſehold furniture, and one half of a new flat, between 30 and 40 hogſheads burthen.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above 25s. upon their giving bond and good ſecurity.——All perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, will, by diſcharging their accounts, much oblige their humble ſervant,

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, Executrix.

Prince-George's County, Maryland, Nov. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

On very moderate terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Two Lots of Ground, in

fee-ſimple, beautifully ſituated on Pitt-ſtreet, with many advantages, which, with the terms, may be known, by inquiring at the Printing-Office.

October 27, 1785.

On Tueſday the 20th of December next, will be ſold at public ſale at Mattox-Bridge, Weſtmoreland County,

SUNDRY valuable SLAVES, amongſt whom are ſeveral houſe-carpenters; alſo, men, women, boys and girls. Six months credit, on bond and approved ſecurity, will be given the purchaſers.

October 27, 1785. CATHARINE JETT.

WAS taken up in the Borough of Wincheſter on the 2d inſt. a Negro Man, named MICHAEL, who is now confined in gaol; alſo a dark bay horſe which was found in his cuſtody. They anſwer the deſcription of a man and horſe adverti ſed in the Alexandria paper of the 13th inſt. by Clement Hill. The owner is deſired to come or ſend for him and the horſe, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN DONALDSON.

Wincheſter, October 18, 1785.

To be ſold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books, conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Caſh-Books, Letter-Books, &c. &c. Alſo, Stoughton's Bitters, Anderſon's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Balſam of Honey, Squire's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. &c.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.